The Pyongyang Times

No. 4 (39) THURSDAY, JANUARY 27, 1966 PYONGYANG, DEMOCRATIC PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF KOREA

14 Per Cent Increase in Industrial Output

CENTRAL STATISTICAL BOARD PUBLISHES REPORT

The Central Statistical Board under the State Planning Commission of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea published on January 18 the report on the results of the fulfilment of the national economic development plan for 1965.

According to the report, the total value of industrial output increased by 14 per cent last year compared with the previous year.

The entire working people of the country achieved great successes in all spheres of socialist construction by working strenuously to carry through the resolutions of the Tenth, Eleventh and Twelfth Plenary Meetings of the Fourth Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

The output of major industrial goods grew markedly last year compared with 1964: power generation by 7 per cent, coal and iron ore 24 per cent respectively, steel 9 per cent, structural steel 14 per cent, machine tools 49 per cent, power generators 26 per cent, electric motors 8 per cent, lorries 76 per cent, tractors 101 per cent and marine products 2 per cent.

In the field of industry, the self-supporting foundation has been firmly consolidated by concentrating on capital construction for attaining the heights of electricity, coal, steel, chemical fertilizer and other major production envisaged in the Seven-Year Plan, while laying emphasis on the defence industry.

Last year 200,000 kw. capacity was put into operation at the Pyongyang Thermal Power Station which, when completed, will have a capacity of 500,000 kw., and the project of laying 220 kva. power transmission line was completed between Wunbong and Kanggye.

Pits were constructed in Aoji, Pyongdung and other major collieries, the projects for building dressing plants in the Kumdok and Kyongsu mines and No. 2 chute in

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Inside view of the hall of the Korean Exports Exhibition where cutting machines of North Korean make are displayed. (For details see pages 4 and 5 in this issue)

Telegrams

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung of the Cabinet of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea sent a telegram congratulating Mrs. Indira Gandhi on her appointment as the Premier of the Republic of India.

✦ Premier Kim Il Sung received a message from Prince Souphanouvong, Chairman of the Central Committee of the Neo Lao Haksat, in return for his message sent on the tenth anniversary of the Neo Lao Haksat.

Korea-Vietnam Economic Agreement on Free Aid

On January 17, an economic agreement on free aid to be given by the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and another agreement on mutual commodity delivery and payments in 1966 were signed in Pyongyang.

The economic agreement on the DPRK Government's free aid to the DRV Government was signed on behalf of the Korean side by Vice-Premier of the DPRK Cabinet Li Ju Yon and on behalf of the Vietnamese side by Vice-Premier of the DRV Government Le Thanh Nghi.

The other agreement was signed by Korean and Vietnamese Vice-Ministers of Foreign Trade Bang Tae Ryul and Le Ban.

These agreements will greatly contribute to the further strengthening of economic co-operation between the two countries and the militant solidarity between the two peoples in the struggle against U.S. imperialism, their common enemy.

Guinean Youth Delegation Here

A delegation of the Organization of African Democratic Revolutionary Youth of Guinea led by Kamara Ibrahima, Member of the National Committee of this organization, paid a visit to Korea for six days from January 17 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea.

During its stay the delegation inspected industrial establishments, schools, the Children's and Students' Palace, the Museum of Korean Revolution and other cultural institutions in and around Pyongyang.

Students and youth in the capital held a meeting to welcome the guests.

Addressing the meeting, leader of the delegation Kamara Ibrahima laid stress on cementing the solidarity among the youth of Asia, Africa and Latin America. He voiced his positive support to the struggle of the Korean youth and people against the criminal U.S.-manipulated "South Korea-Japan Treaty." He sternly condemned the aggressive actions of the U.S. imperialists in South Korea and Vietnam.

At the meeting, Vice-Chairman Ko Sang Jun of the C.C. of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea presented the leader of the delegation with a silk banner.

While in Korea the delegation was received by Vice-Premier Li Ju Yon.

Vice-Chairman Ko Sang Jun (right) of the C.C. of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea presenting, in the name of the C.C. of the L.S.W.Y.K., a silk banner to Kamara Ibrahima, leader of the delegation of the Organization of African Democratic Revolutionary Youth of Guinea

To Support Vietnam — Lofty Int'l Duty

Vietnamese Economic Delegation Leaves for Home

A government economic delegation of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam led by Le Thanh Nghi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Vietnam, and Vice-Premier, left Pyongyang by air on January 18. It paid a visit to Korea at the invitation of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

On the evening of January 17, the Cabinet of the D.P.R.K. entertained the delegation at a banquet.

Addressing the banquet, Vice-Premier Li Ju Yon declared that the commodity delivery and payments agreement for 1966 and the agreement on the supply of aid to the D.R.V. Government by the D.P.R.K. Government, which were signed during the Vietnamese delegation's stay in Korea, represented another contribution to further cementing the militant unity and solidarity of the Korean and Vietnamese peoples sealed in the anti-U.S. national-salvation struggle.

Exposing the "peace talks" and "unconditional discussions" swindles of U.S. imperialism, he noted, American imperialism, while raising a "peace" clamour, is frantically carrying out a large-scale "scorched earth" plan in South Vietnam, and plotting a larger destructive air war against the Democratic Republic of Vietnam. This desperate project of the American imperialists for war escalation constitutes a grave menace to peace in Asia and the rest of the world, he said.

The Korean people consider the aggression against the Vietnamese people as against themselves and

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U.S. Poison Gas Protested

The Central Committee of the Korean Committee for Supporting the Struggle of the South Vietnamese People, the Korean Democratic Lawyers' Association and the Central Committee of the Korean Red Cross Society condemned, in a joint statement on January 18, the use of poison gas and the "scorched earth" operations by the U.S. imperialists in South Vietnam.

These actions show that the "search for peace" and "uncondi-

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14 PER CENT INCREASE

(Continued from page 1)

the Musan Mine made headway, and 130 medium and small coal and ore mines were newly developed. Thanks to this, the bases for fuel and raw material have been firmly built.

Open hearth No. 6 and a thin plate shop were commissioned at the Hwanghae Iron Works and the expansion project of furnace No. 2 of the Kim Chaek Iron Works was completed.

The machine-building industry turned out more heavy-duty machines, equipment and parts needed in various branches of the national economy.

The second-stage project of the workshop for synthesizing ammonia by means of gasification of anthracite was completed in the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory. Construction and expansion projects at the Aoji and other chemical factories were pushed ahead.

In the field of light industry, the weaving shop of the Hyesan Textile Mill and the dyeing shop of the Sinuiju Textile Mill were put into operation and the construction of the Hamhung Woollen Textile Mill made headway.

More than 200 medium and small chemical factories were set up last year in various parts of the country to add to the production of mass consumption goods.

The material and technical foundations of daily necessaries shops in the centrally controlled industrial enterprises were fortified. As a result, their output increased by 11 per cent compared with the previous year.

In all spheres of the national economy, the technical innovation movement was extensively waged and the "Chollima" (winged horse) work-team movement gained in scope. As of the end of last year, over 26,000 work-teams embracing 980,000 factory and office workers, co-op farm members and students had been awarded the title of Chollima work-team, of which 422 work-teams had won the title of double Chollima work-team.

In 1965 the initiative and collective wisdom of the working people were given full play, with the result that more than 100,000 innovation and rationalization proposals were introduced into production and fruitfully applied. In the field of industry, labour productivity was raised by 10 per cent as against 1964 through the extensive introduction of advanced techniques and the enhancement of the level of mechanization.

Last year witnessed in the field of railway transport the opening to traffic of the 78 km. Rajin-Chongjin line and the complete electrification of the 108 km. Pyongyang-Sinsongchon line.

The proportion of electrified railway reached 21 per cent of the total length of the country's railways as of the end of 1965.

The rural economy further fortified its material and technical foundations and boosted production since the peasants laboured devotedly along the road indicated by the "Theses on the Socialist Agrarian Question in Our Country," enjoying the assistance given by the working class and the entire people.

Progress was also made in the spheres of culture, education, public health and other undertakings for the betterment of the people's material well-being. More than 82,000 technicians and specialists were added to the country's technical force last year by various educational institutions.

All these successes made in the fulfilment of the 1965 national economic plan are due to the leadership of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea and Comrade Kim Il Sung who are leading our revolution and construction along the right path, firmly adhering to the line of self-reliance and the construction of an independent national economy. They are also the result of the heroic labour of our people who are faithful to the Party.

U.S. Poison Gas

(Continued from page 1)

tional discussions" allegedly sought by the U.S. imperialists are sending but a smokescreen to cover up their criminal acts of escalating the war of aggression in Vietnam and Indo-China.

With no poison gas, modern weapons, or barbarous means of war can the U.S. imperialists subdue the Vietnamese people who are determined to fight to the bitter end for the independence and freedom of their country.

The Korean people fully support the January 5, 1966, statement of the Central Committee of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation and the January 11 statement of the Foreign Ministry of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam.

The U.S. imperialists must put an end to the war of aggression against the Vietnamese people, withdraw at once their aggressor troops and leave the solution of the Vietnamese question to the Vietnamese people themselves, the statement declared.

Vietnamese Delegation

(Continued from page 1)

the struggle of the Vietnamese people as their own and regard it as their lofty internationalist duty to support them in every way.

The Korean people, he continued, support wholeheartedly the four-point proposition of the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the five-point demand of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation, which set forth the most correct measures for the solution of the Vietnamese question, and strongly demand that the U.S. imperialists get out of South Vietnam at once.

Vice-Premier Li Ju Yon stressed in conclusion: "The people of the two countries will drive out the U.S. imperialists from South Korea and South Vietnam and certainly achieve the goal of the reunification of their countries."

Vice-Premier Le Thanh Nghi said:

"The struggle of the entire Korean people against the 'ROK-Japan Treaty' signed between the South Korean reactionary regime and the Japanese Government under the manipulation of U.S. imperialism is a struggle against the war plot of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists, and for safeguarding their country and the socialist camp and for defending peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

"The Vietnam Workers' Party, the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and the Vietnamese people fully support the just stand of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea which demands the abrogation of the 'ROK-Japan Treaty' and opposes the scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the Japanese militarists to rig up a 'Northeast Asia military alliance'.

"The U.S. imperialists must respect the 1954 Geneva Agreements, stop bombing the territory of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam unconditionally and for good, withdraw their troops from South Vietnam and leave the Vietnamese people alone to solve their question by themselves."

Referring to the agreements signed this time, he said: "They are a manifestation of the valuable support and aid of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to the Vietnamese people in the bitter struggle against the U.S. aggressors. They constitute a positive contribution to the strengthening and development of the militant unity between the two peoples in the common cause of revolution."

On the morning of January 17, the delegation visited the Kim Il Sung University and met the Vietnamese students in Pyongyang.

Solidarity in Anti-U.S., Anti-imperialist Struggle

The first Solidarity Conference of the Peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America held in Havana discussed urgent problems which have arisen in the anti-U.S., anti-imperialist struggle of the peoples of the three continents and adopted a general declaration and a series of resolutions including those on Korea and Vietnam.

As is made clear in these documents, the current tricontinental solidarity conference has powerfully demonstrated the unity and solidarity among the peoples of the three continents in their struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism, and made a great contribution to the great cause of the peoples of the whole world fighting for national independence, freedom and social progress.

The representatives for hundreds of millions of people of the three continents who gathered together for the first time in history solemnly declared in unison that they would wage a life-and-death struggle against imperialism and old and new colonialism.

They laid bare and denounced the policy of aggression and war perpetrated everywhere in the world by the U.S. imperialists, their barbarous exploitation and plunder, their interference in other countries' internal affairs and their infringement on the sovereign rights of these countries. The delegates appealed to the world's people to fight to the bitter end against U.S. imperialism, the chief bulwark of world reaction and colonial oppression.

Through their own experience people have come to realize ever more clearly that, without fighting against U.S. imperialism, they cannot achieve national liberation and independence, nor can they consolidate the independence they have won, nor can they ensure peace and security.

The Conference has declared that the overthrow of the rule of U.S. imperialism is a crucial problem in winning final and complete victory in the anti-imperialist struggle in the three continents. This reflects the aspirations of the millions upon millions of people in these areas.

Only through their struggle can the oppressed and exploited peoples of the whole world attain their liberation, independence and freedom. It is from this conviction that the Conference proclaimed the right of the peoples to oppose the imperialist violence with the revolutionary violence. This gives the peoples who are waging a bloody struggle taking arms in their hands a stronger conviction in their final victory.

The Conference expressed the unshakable determination of the peoples of the three continents to render all forms of assistance to the revolutionary peoples who are waging heroic struggles holding high the banner of freedom and national independence, and also took practical measures in this connection.

The appeal of the Conference to give all forms of assistance including the dispatch of armed volunteers to help the Vietnamese people who have risen up in the struggle against the brigandish aggression of U.S. imperialism and the establishment of the tricontinental solidarity committee for Vietnam have met with enthusiastic approval of the world public.

The formation of the committee for supporting the national-liberation struggles in the three continents with the purpose of giving active support to the peoples who are out everywhere in the three continents to fight against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and to defend freedom and national independence, encourages the peoples in these continents in their anti-imperialist struggles.

In the resolution on Korea, the Havana Conference denounced U.S. imperialists' occupation of South Korea, demanded the immediate withdrawal of U.S. aggressor troops from South Korea, voiced its active support to the struggle of the Korean people for achieving the peaceful unification of their country without any foreign intervention. It designated the period from June 25, the day the U.S. aggressors launched the Korean war in 1950, to July 27, the ceasefire anniversary, as a "month of solidarity with the Korean people."

The Conference also sternly condemned the "South Korea-Japan Treaty," the aim of which is to pave the way for the Japanese militarists to embark on aggression abroad and to rig up the "Northeast Asia military alliance."

The unanimous support from hundreds of millions of friends of the three continents to the cause of the Korean people who are fighting against U.S. imperialism and for the country's unification is a greater inspiration to our people in their struggle.

Unity and militant solidarity are a decisive guarantee for victory in the struggle of the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples against imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism.

The establishment of the Afro-Asian Latin-American People's Solidarity Organization is a very important step.

The achievements the Conference has scored will go a long way towards strengthening the struggle of the peoples of the three continents for national independence and freedom under the banner of anti-imperialism and anti-colonialism, and have dealt a telling blow to the imperialists headed by the United States.

The Korean people warmly welcome the achievements of the Conference and fully support its resolutions.

The Korean people will, as before, firmly unite with the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America in their struggle against U.S.-led imperialism and render active support to them in their just struggle.

AUSTRIA-KOREA TRADE HAS AN AMPLE PROSPECT

Interview with Helene Legradi

Some time ago Secretary Dr. Helene Legradi of the East-West Trade Promotion Bureau of Austria visited Korea.

During her stay in Korea, she had contacts with many trade workers of Korea and exchanged views on the matters of common concern in trade. She visited Pyongyang and local towns and villages, factories and cultural establishments.

The object of my current visit to Korea is to find possibilities of further developing trade between Austria and Korea, she told in an interview given to the Pyongyang Times reporter Pak Ju Sol.

She said:

I've had many opportunities of inspecting the construction undertakings in many countries. I have got accustomed to see things with a critical but unbiased eye. Korea's successes in the construction work merit admiration.

The first things which caught my attention when I was in Korea by train, were the arachnoid high-voltage cables stretching across fields and hills, and irrigation channels running over the well-arranged fields as evenly as the blood-vessels in the human body. Modern houses in both town and country were all new ones. I could see big factories and mills everywhere I went.

All these successes are the outcome of the combination of Premier Kim Il Sung's brilliant leadership and the Korean people's tremendous ardour.

The industrious and talented people of Korea have built a powerful industry in their country. Korea is unwaveringly marching ahead along the right road she has chosen.

Until my visit to Korea I had not been well informed of this. This is little known to Austrians. Their knowledge of Korea, if any, is that Korea is engaged in some construction.

I believe that there is an ample prospect for the development of trade between our two countries.

The point is that we should have a good understanding of each other.

I will do my best to make Austrians have a due understanding of Korea.

KOREAN PHOTO EXHIBITION IN HAVANA

A Korean photo exhibition opened in Havana on January 15, in connection with the Tricontinental Solidarity Conference.

The exhibition was sponsored by the Propaganda Department of the Central Committee of the Cuban Communist Party.

On display were photographs and drawings showing various aspects of socialist construction in Korea and the struggle of our people for the country's unification. (KCNA)

Seoul Puppet's Annual Service Programme

President Pak Jung Hi of the puppet regime in Seoul delivered the "New Year's message" at the "National Assembly" on January 18.

It has been customary with Pak Jung Hi since he was installed in the puppet regime to deliver a New Year's message patterned after his U.S. master's "State of the Union Message."

Another custom with the Seoul regime is that it works out and delivers the "New Year's message" following the U.S. President's "Union Message" and in line with the policy put forth by the White House.

This customary practice was strictly observed by Pak Jung Hi in his recent message, too. Reversion of black and white characterized by impudence and shamelessness, stress on the external affairs with a greater "contribution" to the United States in its war of aggression in Vietnam as the keynote and a bunch of empty promises full of flowery words in the domestic affairs—these make up the main contents and tone of his New Year's message. It is, therefore, as plain as a pikestaff that his "New Year's message" is but a summarized rehash of his U.S. patron's "Union Message." South Korea's "tie-up" with Japan and the dispatch of troops to Vietnam were described in the first part of his message as South Korea's principal "achievements" last year.

The South Korean people have expressly manifested their attitude to these "achievements," through which the Seoul regime has legalized the re-entry into South Korea of the Japanese militarists who formerly ruled Korea for half a century, and has sent their sons, husbands and brothers to the battlefield in an alien land to serve the Yankees as cannon fodder.

It is generally known to the world that they brand these "achievements" of the Pak clique, the servants of U.S. imperialism, as unpardonable traitorous acts and that they have put up a bloody battle against these acts.

Pak Jung Hi himself knows this.

Nevertheless, he gorgeously painted as "achievements" his criminal doings, at the risk of another wave of indignation among the people in South Korea.

This implies that in drawing up his "message" he had in mind not the South Korean people but his bosses in Washington.

This U.S. lackey sought to remind his masters of his "distinguished service" and get more handout.

The puppet president of South Korea announced his annual programme of service" to the White House rather than put forward before the people the "administrative policy" for the year. This is another main feature of his "New Year's message."

Touching on the "policy of national defence and diplomacy" to which he gave top prominence in his "programme of service," Pak Jung Hi reiterated that the "first and foremost task" in the new year is to pursue a "diplomacy of closer ties for unification," a "diplomacy of alliance for security" and a "diplomacy of economic profits for prosperity."

It can be easily understood that by the "diplomacy of closer ties" he means yielding more of unconditional obedience to American imperialism in its aggressive policy for the permanent occupation of South Korea and the acceleration of its conversion into a military base, that by the "diplomacy of alliance" he means doing his best for the formation of another aggressive military alliance in Asia which American imperialism seeks following the South Korea-Japan tie-up, that by the "diplomacy of economic profits" he means earning some money in the form of commission by opening the door of South Korea more widely to American, Japanese and other foreign monopoly capitalists.

As is mentioned above, Pak Jung Hi called for more "support to the U.S. imperialist war of aggression in South Vietnam as the keynote in his "policy of national defence and diplomacy."

He stated that the "Vietnam front" is the "front front directly linked with the "ceasefire line" (the Military Demarcation Line in Korea).

This expression of Pak Jung Hi's, needless to say, is not his own invention.

It is already universally known that Johnson and his like are making desperate "efforts" to place the "battle in Vietnam" under the jurisdiction of the NATO and even link it up with the formation of an inter-American police force. And it is also widely known that they are accustomed to alleging that "South Korea is the first line of the United States in the Far East" and "South Vietnam is the first line of the United States in Southeast Asia."

These expressions have been paraphrased more concretely in Pak Jung Hi's New Year's message.

But they contain something more than a mere interpretation of terms. What matters here is not any strategy for a distant future.

The implications of those expressions concern the actual operations in the big war now under way.

The Pentagon regards Korea as a part of the battlefield in the Vietnam war. The entire puppet army of South Korea is considered to be in a state of mobilization for the Vietnam war and in South Korea plans for military provocations are being mapped out as part of the operational tasks for the Vietnam war.

Pak Jung Hi disclosed this point-blank in his New Year's message.

Japanese Prime Minister Sato is seeking a chance for appearing on the scene following in the wake of Pak Jung Hi.

It will be harmless to turn our attention once again to this fact.

Needless to say, this is not something unexpected for the Korean people, the Asian people and the world's people. They are prepared to counter this and are looking ahead to what will happen in the future.

Like his master in Washington, Pak Jung Hi failed to say a single word about the possible future course. Probably he was forbidden by his patron to do so.

Johnson and his clique are groping in the dark and are running wild in death agony.

The "annual service programme" of Pak Jung Hi, a U.S. puppet in Seoul, can be defined precisely as a refractive reflection of the reckless frenzy of his U.S. master.

In what he called "economic policy," Pak Jung Hi, following the example of his U.S. master who put forward a spurious slogan of "building a great society" in parallel with the extension of the Vietnam war, made a display of such seasoned words such as "modernization of the country" and "prosperity which is to come in the latter half of the seventies."

That these are out-and-out hollow words was immediately seen through. The very day when Pak Jung Hi's "New Year's message" was made public, Dongyang Tongshin in Seoul said in a critical tone: "We wonder whether the President knows that today the strong-arm administration by the government under the pretext of powerful politics is being intensified, that only the business receiving the special preference is being strengthened, widening the gulf between rich and poor at the expense of the peasantry and the middle classes, that the cases of felony and family suicide are rampant, the society far from becoming brighter, and that corruption within the government is increasing on a stupendous scale."

While in Washington in May last year, Pak Jung Hi said that "South Korea is America's companion-in-arms which will go forever with the Stars and Stripes at least in Asia."

The developments clearly show, however, that the Sars and Stripes has no future in Korea and in the rest of Asia. The same is true of the American stooges forsaken by the people.

The "New Year's message" recitals in Washington and Seoul in recent weeks have once again confirmed the relations between the master and the servant sealed by the same fate.

Pak Jong In

With an Eye to Super-profits

After his talk with Harriman who flew to Japan as a special envoy of Johnson at the outset of this year, Sato assured him that "the Japanese Government will do everything in its power to support the United States in its "peace offensive." Sato and his colleagues have since then danced to the tune of American imperialism in its "peace offensive" hoax saying that the "American zeal for the peaceful settlement of the Vietnam question is fully understandable" and the recent American "efforts for the peaceful settlement of the Vietnam question are quite sincere."

The Sato Government also instructed its missions abroad to work so that the countries of their residence might express "sympathy" with and have an "understanding" of the American "efforts for peace in Vietnam," and disclosed its intention to dispatch its "special envoys" to other countries to peddle the American "peace proposals."

Thus Sato and his kind have gone all-out to whitewash the American "search for peace" swindle and render service to American imperialism in attaining its end. Meanwhile they have given wide publicity to the commencement of this new undertaking at home and abroad.

The Sato Government has all along pledged its unconditional support to the American policy of aggression in Vietnam in every stage and aspect. And the Japanese militarists have become a veritable partaker in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam under the Sato Government.

It is common knowledge that the Japanese militarists, as they did during the Korean war, offer Japan proper and Okinawa to the United States as its base for the aggression in Vietnam, place many Japanese personnel in various names at the service of the American naval force operating in Vietnam and supply large quantities of war materials to the American troops in South Vietnam and the puppet Saigon army.

Therefore, there is nothing strange about the Sato Government's share in America's "peace offensive," a variant of Johnson's policy of war escalation.

Because it is but the fulfilment of the contract for a supply of service the Japanese militarists as a field agent of the United States in its Asian aggression, have concluded with their head office in Washington regarding the war of aggression in Vietnam. It is certain that the Japanese militarists are paid for this service by Washington.

However, the Sato group is not content with this. It seeks craftily to reap super-profits over and above the contracted size in return for its service to the U.S. masters in the criminal scheme for war escalation. Moreover, the Japanese militarists describe their service done to fill orders placed by the U.S. imperialists as something prompted by their own initiative. And, more preposterous still, they try to make it appear that here they have been motivated by some sort of desire for a genuine peace. Japanese militarism has been notorious for its outrageous aggressiveness, its shameless trickery and mean jugglery.

But the Japanese people and Asia of today have seen and experienced much enough to see through such despicable tricks and jugglery. It would do well for the Sato group to reexamine the balance sheets left over by Tojo before enlarging its business as America's agent in Asian aggression.

Pak Man Song

Behind "Search for Peace" Farce

On January 19, Johnson asked the Congress for additional appropriations of 12,700 million dollars this year for extention of the Vietnam war. He declared that it was the objective of the United States to do everything necessary to aid its own armed forces fighting in Vietnam.

Earlier, the United States landed reinforcements of 9,000 troops in South Vietnam. In the meantime, schemes are under way to hurl reinforcements of the South Korean and Philippine puppet troops. And in South Vietnam the U.S. aggressors are carrying out sanguinary scorched-earth operations.

U.S. Secretary of State Rusk made an Asian tour for the purpose of enlisting more cannon fodder for the extention of the Vietnam war, and bolstered up the spirits of the Saigon puppets by drawing up a sort of "joint communique" with them.

The U.S. imperialists are also bent on stepping up large-scale invasion of Laos and Cambodia.

All this indicates that Washington, behind the smokescreen of "peace" and "discussions," is bending every energy on stepping up the preparations for further escalation of the war in Vietnam.

U.S. Vice-President Humphrey went to the length of declaring that the U.S. might, if circumstances required, invade North Vietnam just as she did in Korea.

This, however, only represents a frenzy of the U.S. imperialists who have bogged down in the Vietnam morass, and will in no way help them get out of it.

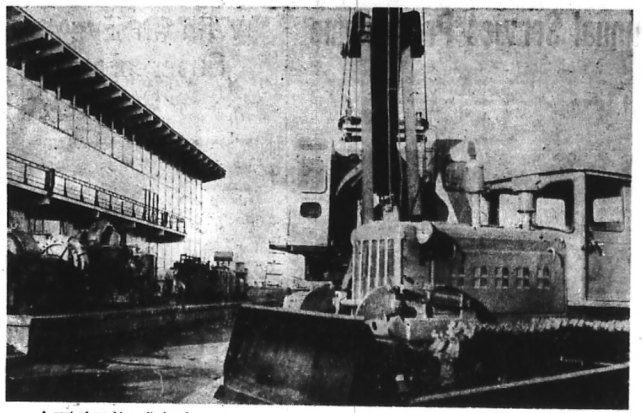
The people of the whole world unanimously condemn the U.S. imperialists for their frenzy for war under the cloak of "peace."

Washington will certainly pay dearly for its frenzy for war.

Choi Si Hwan

Photos: Soldiers of the U.S. aggressive army carrying out a "mopping-up operation" and spraying toxic chemicals in South Vietnam

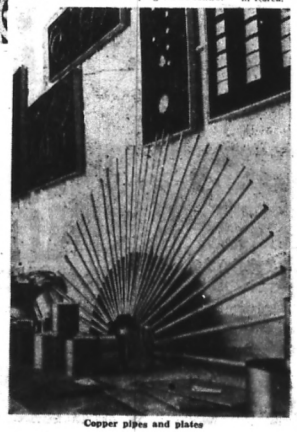
Korean Exports Exhibition



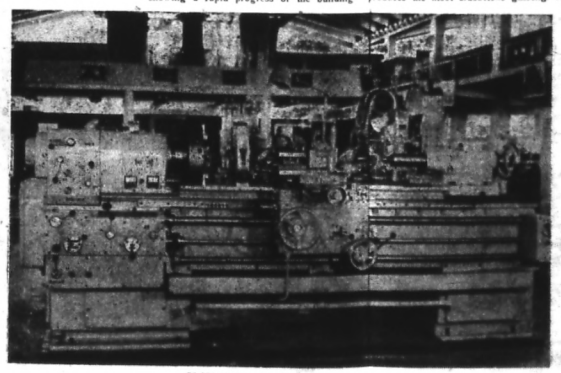
A part of machines displayed outside the Exhibition Hall

Bearings

Various electric meters



Copper pipes and plates



SI-250 universal lathe

A permanent exports exhibition is open in Pyongyang.

On display at the exhibition sponsored by the Korean Corporation for International Exhibitions are diverse varieties of products showing the many-sided development of our industry. And most of them are on the list of export items.

The Corporation has so far opened such exhibitions abroad on many occasions.

We introduce the exhibition for our readers.

Self-Reliance

The first to strike the visitors' eyes at the entrance to the exhibition is a big slogan "Self-Reliance" put up in front of the show hall. On both sides of it stand highly-efficient machine tools of various types. The SI-250 universal lathe, for example, works, with a precision of 0.01 mm., the outside, inside and conical surface of various shafts as well as different kinds of spare parts of machines.

Lathes of this type and other machine tools of Korean make are exported to a number of Asian, African, European and Latin-American countries. They are delicate and attractive. The B-2-85 boring machine can do the operations of making and enlarging holes, reaming, vertical and horizontal processing and internal screwing. Hobbing machines, cylinder grinding machines, oil-pressure tracing lathes, A-40 programme-controlled lathes and automatic panels also draw the attention of the spectators.

All these successes have been made possible because the Korean people, displaying the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, have given priority to the growth of heavy industry with the primary stress on the machine-building industry, while simultaneously developing light industry and agriculture, with a view to building an independent national economy.

In a section close by the left wall of the hall are shown television sets, radios and various other communications aparatuses. Film projectors of different types are also on display. The neighbouring section is devoted to the models of whalers, seiners, trawlers and purse seine boats built at home. Visitors halt in front of the stand of bearings made in Korea.

After the inspection of electric motors, various meters, cables, and other machines and installations for use in the electric industry, visitors proceed to the coal industry section.

Coal and Iron

Maximum thermal value of Korea's bituminous coal and anthracite are 6,970 and 7,700 calories respectively. These are widely used both as domestic fuel and for industrial purposes.

Korea's anthracite is of high quality and it is exported to many countries. Its carbon content is 84 per cent, and lime content and volatility are each below 10 per cent and 5 per cent.

Synthetic fibres and resins and other chemicals are obtained from anthracite. Close researches into the employment of anthracite in steel making are under way.

North Korea has rich deposits of iron ore. For example, the Musan Mine has deposits of more than 1,100 million tons. The metal content of concentrated ore exceeds 60 per cent.

Hematite, limonite and magnetite produced at other mines of Korea also have high metal content.

Granulated iron is also displayed along with the heavy pig-iron ingots produced by an advanced smelting method using ferrocoke and ball ore. Use of antracite as a fuel in the production of granulated iron makes it possible to dispense with sintering process. Granulated iron produced by this method contains less than 0.5 per cent of S.P., so that it can be used as good raw material in steel making. Steel manufacture by the use of granulated iron helps make up the shortage of scrap iron.

Steel output has shown a rapid growth year after year in our country. In 1964 it was 214.7 times the figure of the pre-liberation year 1944. The proportion of converter steel in the steel output holds more than 60 per cent. The output of ferroalloy and structural steel grew 16.25 times and 72.5 times respectively in the same period.

Diverse kinds of duplex-processed goods such as seamless steel pipes, wire ropes, forged steel pipes and wires are turned out.

The output of non-ferrous metal registered a growth of 91 times in this period.

Also on show are lead, zinc, copper and their processed products such as copper pipes and plates and other rolled goods.

Magnesia clinker is also exhibited. This rare product turned out in abundance in our country is exported to many foreign countries.

Cement and Tiles

On display are different kinds of products showing a rapid progress of the building-materials industry. There are a variety of cement made from limestone of high purity: Portland cement, acid-proof cement, rapid-hardening cement, super cement, white cement, etc.

These varieties of good-quality cement are used in erecting fine structures. Many such structures are ordinarily to be found both at home and in other countries.

Korea abounds in good building stones. The exhibition puts on show more than 30 kinds of them including marble, serpentine aphite and granite. These stones can be classified into hundreds of varieties according to their colours.

Some are single-coloured—white, green, brown and pink—and others have varied-colours forming marvelous designs.

A section is devoted to the tiles of white and other colours and various types of hygienic ceramics, big and small, made from kaoline, super clay, feldspar and silex.

Among the exhibits in the neighbouring section, fixtures, plastic ones in particular, attract the visitors' attention. Light, elegant and durable building materials made from polyvinyl chloride, polyethylene, polystyrene, melamin, urea and other plastics are widely used for roofs, walls and floors and for pipes and fixtures.

Fibre from Stone

In the pre-liberation days, there was only inorganic chemical industry in North Korea and an insignificant one at that. And it was utterly destroyed during the Korean war. But now North Korea has solid centres of chemical industry, both organic and inorganic. It mass-produces a variety of chemical fertilizers such as ammonium sulphate fertilizer, ammonium nitrate fertilizer, superphosphate fertilizer, nitrolime fertilizer, urea fertilizer and liquid ammonia.

Then there are vinalon products. Vinalon is obtained mainly from anthracite and limestone. Scores of kinds of chemicals including glacial acetic acid, plastic materials and polyvinyl alcohol as the intermediate products of vinalon are also on display.

Fibre obtained from reed is put on display side by side with vinalon.

These exhibits tell the visitors that North Korea has built up its own firm foundation for the solution of the question of clothing.

Polyvinyl chloride, penol resin and other resin products afford a glimpse of the rapid development of the synthetic resin industry in North Korea.

Elixir of Life

Blessed with climatic and soil conditions befitting the cultivation of ginseng, Kaesong produces the most efficacious ginseng. Kaesong ginseng is widely used for promoting the proper functioning of the circulation system and curing nervous diseases, dyspeptic disorders, urigary diseases, and genital troubles. It is also good for a quick recovery from fatigue and developing a strong memory. Radix cynanchi wilfordii is also called a kind of an elixir of life that keeps the young ever youthful and restores youthful vigour to the aged, keeping their muscles and bones in good condition.

The Korean people have developed their traditional medicine by using medicinal herbs since olden times.

Old records tell that 530 years ago Korean medical scholars, using more than 700 medicinal herbs, compounded more than 10,000 prescriptions that could cure and prevent more than 1,000 diseases. The exhibition gives account of the speedy progress of Korea's pharmaceutical industry which has inherited these traditions.

Numerous kinds of medicinal herbs and their products are exported.

Also on display are medicines and medical appliances.

A Wide Range of Light Industry Products

Visitors enter the hall dedicated to light industry goods after the inspection of the heavy industry products.

On the second floor cosmetics, porcelain, glassware, Korean national musical instruments, modern wind and stringed instruments, pianos and other percussion instruments and graceful vinyl products of various colours attract the visitors' attention.

Bags, shoes for both sexes, raincoats, table cloths, together with other light industry goods, show convincingly that light industry is developing in Korea relying on its own solid bases of raw materials.

A variety of textiles, knitted goods, hosiery displayed on both sides in the central part of the hall arouse the admiration of the visitors.

Textiles of various colours and charming designs and of fine texture are sufficient to please every taste of the customers of both sexes and meet the seasonal demands. Delicate and graceful embroideries, various inlaid lacquer ware, modern in favour and classical in form, and high-quality porcelain are Korea's special products.

Leaf tobacco, cigarettes, ginseng wine and other liquors, canned meat and fish are also on display.

Outside the Hall

On display outside the exhibition hall are farm, mining and other machinery.

Homemade tractors of the brand Chollima 28 are contributing a good bit to the technical revolution in the countryside.

They are used in pumping water and in spraying weed-killer and insecticides, to say nothing of plowing, harvesting and transport. When the tractor is fitted with some additional devices, it can perform bulldozing and other operations.

The disc zigzag harrows drawn by this tractor break lumps of earth, root out grass, level the field and make furrows. A mercury rectifier is displayed near a universal fodder crusher with the per-hour capacity of 700 kg. and a 500-kva. high-pressure transformer. This rectifier is extensively used at collieries and ore mines and in other fields of the national economy where direct-current electric power is needed.

Power shovels, electric mining cars, lorries Victory-58, 10-ton lorries, buses, trolley buses, electric locomotives, coaches, and passenger cars Gaengsaeng-64 demonstrate the ever-developing machine-building industry of our country.

Some of the building fixtures

← Vinalon fibre and scores of chemicals as the intermediate products of vinalon

→ Wines and liquors

Kaesong Ginseng and medicinal herbs ↓

Article by Bak Ju Sol
Photos by Ro Gi Jun
Kim Gwang Su

He Refuses to Die In Vietnam

A recent issue of **Chosun Shinbo** published in Japan and Japanese publications reported that a soldier of the South Korean puppet army had crossed over to Japan to ask for a political asylum. He was reported to have refused to die in Vietnam for the United States.

He is 31-year-old Kim Dong Hui, an instructor at the army ordnance school in Pusan. He hails from Gwakji-ri, Aewol Sub-county, Buk County, Cheju Island. He was ordered by his commander to go to Vietnam because he had quarrelled with his arbitrary superior in April last year.

But he could not submit meekly to the order to die a dog's death in Vietnam as U.S. cannon fodder.

He escaped on July 3, 1965. Saturday, when he was allowed to spend the night outside the barracks, shortly before the departure for Vietnam after two months of special training.

The immigration administration bureau of the Japanese government, however, arrested him as a "stowaway" and the Izuhara branch of the Nagasaki district court sentenced him to one year of penal servitude, charging him with "violation of the immigration and emigration control law."

He appealed to the Fukuoka higher court for a review of his case as one of a political refugee, and submitted to the Japanese ministry of justice an application for accepting him as such.

His application reads in part:

"I left South Korea and entered Japan not in search of a job or means of livelihood. I escaped from South Korea in opposition to the forcible and anti-national orders issued by the military authorities in South Korea for me to go to South Vietnam. If I were arrested in South Korea, they would shoot me to death on the charge of having violated the military law and the national security law. This is why I have crossed over to Japan seeking protection from the Japanese government."

Kim Dong Hui has an elder brother living in Japan. His brother, Mr. Kim Dong Yun, said after his visit to the Izuhara prison to see Kim Dong Hui: "My brother who has sought refuge in Japan is determined to go to North Korea. I will do, if possible, all I can to help him realize flis wish."

It is reported that both the Korean residents and broad public opinion in Japan are demanding the Japanese government to give refuge at once to Kim Dong Hui in accordance with the principles of humanitarianism and international law, while protesting against the unjust conduct of the Japanese authorities

AUTO-TRANSPORT WORKERS DEMAND WAGE RISE

Radio Hanguk Munhwa in South Korea reported that the South Korean auto-transport workers in North Kyongsang Province started labour dispute on January 18.

They issued in the name of the 100,000 auto-transport workers in South Korea a statement in which they demanded a 100 per cent wage increase, introduction of eight-hour working day and reinstatement of their illegally sacked colleagues.

They declared they would call a strike if their demands were turned down.

More than 6,300 drivers and conductors of 20 bus companies in Seoul are also keeping up a resolute struggle demanding higher wages.

According to **Radio Chung'ang** in January 21 they took a vote on the issue of strike and 99 per cent were for going on a strike.

Tax Collection Campaign

The puppet rulers in South Korea are reportedly to have set the tax levies at 73.7 billion *won* or some 70 per cent of this year's state budget.

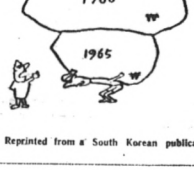
This figure is 54 per cent (26 billion *won*) higher than in 1965 and 3 times that of 1961, the year of the establishment of the military regime in South Korea. In terms of the burden per capita, tax levies were 730 *won* in 1961, 1,703 *won* in 1965 and 2,635 *won* this year. The national income, however, has hardly increased during the same period. Rather, it can be considered decreasing, when the rate of growth of the population and price rise are taken into account.

This goes to prove that the people in South Korea are too poor to pay taxes. It is clear that the imposition of heavier taxes for them means failing in heavier debts. Therefore, it is little wonder that South Korean daily **Dong-a Ilbo** wrote: "For the great majority of the people beset with misfortunes and sufferings in this society, taxation means involving them in debt."

This notwithstanding, Pak Jung Hi and his clique are planning to organize this year a "committee for exploring the sources of taxation." They urge tax collectors to squeeze as much as possible from the people.

A "tax collection campaign" is now on all over South Korea, and the mediaeval acts of seizing the household goods of the population are rampant.

People's Burden



Reprinted from a South Korean publication

LABOUR DISPUTES SPREAD IN S. KOREA

U.S.-HIRED WORKERS FIGHT ON

Some 37,000 Korean workers hired at U.S. army organs in South Korea who had been waging a stubborn struggle since last September for the improvement of their living conditions and in defence of their rights decided to down tools on January 25, according to **Radio Dong-a** in South Korea on January 18.

On September 21 last year they submitted to Beach, commander of the U.S. occupation forces in South Korea, a four-point demand including a 30 per cent increase of wages, payment of discharge allowances according to the service term and the increase of family allowances.

U.S. army authorities took no action to meet these demands. In view of this, the workers decided to go on a strike as they had announced.

According to **Radio Chung'ang** on South Korea, 750 U.S.-hired Korean workers in Kangwon Province, started on January 20 labour dispute in demand of a 30 per cent wage hike and the payment of discharge allowances in accordance with the term of their service and family allowances. They were determined to wage the second-stage struggle if the U.S. army authorities give no satisfactory answer by January 24, the **Radio** added.

Kim Dong Hui's application for a political asylum says he would be shot to death if he were sent back to South Korea

Kim Dong Son and his family reading a letter from his younger brother Kim Dong Hui in prison

PAK JUNG HI TO INTENSIFY PRESS GAG

On January 10, Pak Jung Hi revealed once again his vicious intention to intensify the press gag, according to news reports from Seoul.

That day, Pak Jung Hi inspected the ministry of information. When he was told by the minister that more than half of the South Korean reporters were paid less than one-third of the minimum living costs and, moreover, no small number of reporters were not paid at all, he found an excuse to tighten the press gag. He slandered that the journalists in hard-pressed conditions were responsible for the "corruption of the press" and then declared that the government would take a rigid measure if the press organs failed to exercise strict control over them.

Pak Jung Hi and his clique stop at nothing to remove the progressive men of the press who, though in limited scope, report about their traitorous acts.

UNENDING YANKEE OUTRAGES

Another yankee outrage took place in Paju County, Kyonggi Province, on January 15, according to **Radio Chung'ang** in South Korea.

At night, that day, two Yankees, lying in wait for their victim on a pass in Bopwon-ri, Chonhyon Sub-county, Paju County, Kyonggi Province, stopped a passing taxi and fell on the driver, brandishing daggers.

When the driver offered resistance, the Yankees struck him in the face with beer bottles, causing him to faint, then threw him out of the cab, and rode away in the car.

MORE ATROCITIES IN SOUTH VIETNAM

According to a January 17 dispatch of the **Vietnam News Agency**, South Korean puppet troops murdered another 42 South Vietnamese including old people and children on January 1 in Phu Yen Province, South Vietnam. They intruded into Da Ngu hamlet and lined up and machine-gunned the victims. They also burned to the ground hundreds of houses and looted a large number of cattle and poultry.

Earlier, on December 22 last year, South Korean troops killed 50 South Vietnamese in Tan Giang hamlet in Binh Dinh Province. **(KCNA)**

OPPOSING THE SWEATING BY THE JAPANESE

Workers in Seoul have risen up against the exploitation by the Japanese aggressors.

Radio Chung'ang in Seoul reported on January 18 that the workers employed at nine Japanese companies in South Korea decided to call a general strike from January 20 in opposition to the sweating by the Japanese owners.

The workers' representatives got together in Seoul on the 12th and presented to the managements their demands for 100 per cent wage rise, overtime pay, an increase in the discharge allowances and improvements in the bonus system.

An agent of the Japanese monopoly capital, rejected the just demands of the workers, using violent languages.

This is a true revelation of the brigandish nature of the Japanese imperialists who formerly bled the Korean people white, and it is also an intolerable insult and challenge to the workers in South Korea who have risen up for the rights to live and democracy.

The enraged workers, castigating the insolent, shameless acts of the Japanese, decided to call a general strike from the 20th unless the Japanese companies accept their demands.

PLAYWRIGHTS DEMAND HIGHER CONTRIBUTION FEE

More than 50 members of the "Hanguk Broadcasting Playwrights Association" of South Korea, according to a **Hapdong Tongshin** report from Seoul on January 17, held a meeting in Seoul on January 15 at which they decided to refuse contribution from the 25th if the puppet authorities do not meet their demand for a 60 per cent increase of copy-money.

The writers also declared that they would lay bare the puppet authorities' unjust treatment of them by setting the rate of contribution for at next to naught, making it hard for them to earn the minimum living costs.

Earlier, towards the end of December last year, they presented the same demand to the same authorities, evincing their resolve to fight on until their demand was answered.

U.S. Side's Hostile Acts Protested

The 221st meeting of the Military Armistice Commission was held on January 20 at Panmunjom.

At the meeting, our side strongly demanded the U.S. side to stop its illegal and continuously using the joint security area, where the Military Armistice Commission and the Headquarters of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission are located, as a place for hostile propaganda.

At the meeting, our side also protested to the U.S. side against the intrusion of its naval craft into the western coastal waters of our side on January 10, and to stop gun firing and provocative military exercises in the Demilitarized Zone on January 13, 14 and 16, and demanded the U.S. side take practical steps to prevent the repetition of such hostile acts.

On the same day, the 308th meeting of Secretaries of the two sides to the Military Armistice Commission was held in Panmunjom.

At the meeting Secretary of our side Colonel Han Ju Gyong lodged a protest with the U.S. side against the fact that recently the U.S. side illegally brought ten prohibited weapons into the Demilitarized Zone on eight occasions in violation of the Armistice Agreement and agreed provisions, and violated the agreed provisions in the Demilitarized Zone on 176 occasions.

RESOLUTION ON KOREA

ADOPTED AT THE HAVANA TRICONTINENTAL CONFERENCE

The Solidarity Conference of the peoples of Asia, Africa and Latin America which closed on January 15 appealed to the Asian, African and Latin-American peoples and their organizations to designate the period from June 25, the day the U.S. aggression ignited the Korean war in 1950, to July 27, the ceasefire anniversary, as a "month of solidarity with the Korean people" and organize broad campaigns and functions in support of the just struggle of the Korean people.

The Conference unanimously adopted a resolution on Korea. It declared:

The Conference demands that the U.S. aggressor troops, the root cause of all the misfortunes of the people in South Korea and the basic obstacle to the unification of Korea, withdraw from South Korea at once, and actively supports the struggle of the Korean people for unifying their country by themselves without any foreign interference.

Noting that it is a task for peace in Asia and the rest of the world to check the Japanese militarists' aggression in Asia backed by the United States, the resolution expressed full support to the Korean people in their struggle against the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" and the scheme to form the "NEATO."

Denouncing the U.S. occupation of South Korea, it said:

Owing to the U.S. occupation of South Korea, Korea has been divided into North and South already for 20 years; she has not yet been unified and her people are suffering from immeasurable calamities and tribulations.

The U.S. imperialists have ruthlessly suppressed and murdered people, seriously ruined the economy and deteriorated the people's living conditions in South Korea.

In gross violation of the Korean Armistice Agreement they have shipped various new-type weapons into South Korea and turned it into a nuclear and rocket base. They have been incessantly perpetrating warlike provocations, intensifying tension in Korea.

Disregarding the strong opposition of the Korean and Japanese peoples and the denunciation of the world's people, the U.S. imperialists instigated the reactionary government of Japan and the puppet clique of Pak Jung Hi in South Korea to sign and ratify the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" by fraudulent means, thus bringing about a new, grave phase in the situation in Korea and Asia as a whole. The resolution continued:

The "South Korea-Japan Treaty" is an aggressive treaty trumped up under the manipulation of the U.S. imperialists as a part of their policy of aggression in Asia. Through the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" they are trying to maintain their crumbling colonial rule in South Korea and Asia by bringing the South Korean puppet clique and the Japanese militarist forces into closer relations and to put up the revived Japanese militarists as a shock brigade in aggression on Asia by forming the aggressive "Northeast Asia military alliance."

Thus, the U.S. imperialists are speeding up the rearmament of Japanese militarism and openly paving the way for its aggression abroad.

Today the Japanese militarist forces are trying to invade South Korea again, riding the tide of the U.S. imperialists' aggression in Asia, and stretch their tentacles of aggression to the whole of Asia, taking South Korea as a stepping stone, and thus realize their old dream about domination over Asia.

When the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" is put into force in full, South Korea will be reduced to a double colony of the United States and Japan, a new obstacle be created to the unification of Korea, the peace and security in Korea and Asia be seriously jeopardized.

As revealed by the "Operation Three Arrows" and the "Operation Flying Dragon" plans of the Japanese Defence Agency, the Japanese militarists are preparing even so far as to make preparations for launching in co-ordinated operations with the United States attacks on the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Chinese People's Republic and the Soviet Union.

The resolution resolutely condemned this aggressive treaty which has paved the way for the Japanese militarists to reinvade South Korea and launch on overseas expansion, and for the U.S. imperialists to further the vicious scheme to form the "Northeast Asia military alliance," which is spearheaded against the socialist countries and nationally independent countries in Asia and designed to stamp out the national-liberation struggle of the peoples in this area and to make "the Asians fight Asians."

(KCNA)

Violation of Int'l Law

GAKRJ EXTERNAL AFFAIRS DIRECTOR PROTESTS

Yun Sang Chol, Director of the External Affairs Department of the General Association of Korean Residents in Japan, issued a statement on January 17 in connection with the fact that the Japanese Government began to accept the applications of Koreans for the so-called "permanent residence" in Japan.

The Japanese authorities took this step on the ground that the "agreement on the legal status of Koreans in Japan" came into force from January 17.

Demanding the immediate stop of this farce, Yun Sang Chol said:

The "agreement on the legal status of Koreans in Japan" is aimed at the political screening of the 600,000 Korean nationals in Japan by imposing the puppet "ROK nationality" upon them, at subjecting them to national discrimination and persecution, and at causing discord and split among them.

The "agreement" is an entirely illegal document flagrantly infringing upon the most elementary human rights including the right to nationality and the democratic, national rights of Koreans in Japan and violating the accepted principles of international law and international practice.

By accepting the "applications for permanent residence" under the "agreement," they have virtually started to impose the puppet "ROK nationality" upon Koreans in Japan, he noted. This is denying the nationality of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and is a vicious scheme to chain Koreans in Japan to the puppet regime of Pak Jung Hi.

He strongly demanded the Japanese authorities to stop the imposition of "ROK nationality" upon Korean nationals in Japan and national discrimination and political persecution against them, to ensure them all the democratic, national rights and to abrogate at once the illegal "agreement." (KCNA)

NO ONE TO APPLY

The Japanese authorities have bit a snag from the very start in their attempt to make the Koreans in Japan apply for "permission for permanent residence" in Japan. After proclaiming the coming into force of the "agreement on the legal status of Koreans in Japan."

Saying that the district offices in Tokyo Metropolis were all deserted on the first day, Mainichi Shimbun reported, not a soul could be seen at the Koto, Atachi, Arakawa, Oda and Shinagawa districts where more Koreans live than in any other districts in Tokyo. Osaka and other cities were no exception, according to other Japanese papers.

On the afternoon of January 18, some 30 Koreans turned up at the Arakawa district office. Tokyo, not to present the application but to change "ROK nationality" to "Korea nationality." (KCNA)

MORE ON "OPERATION THREE ARROWS" PLAN

Former Japanese General Yoshio Tanaka revealed that the "Operation Three Arrows" plan was drawn up by the Japanese "Defence Agency" on the assumption that the Japanese forces would be dispatched overseas to assist the "U.N. forces" in a "second Korean War, according to a report from Tokyo.

This was revealed in the course of a testimony at the Sapporo court in Hokkaido on January 18 by Tanaka who had been commissioned to draft the plan.

According to a Japanese paper Akahata dated January 19, Tanaka stated that "it is a basic principle of tactics to extend operations beyond the Japanese territory in order to deal a decisive blow to the enemy" and added that the "Operation Three Arrows" plan and the "defence" plans were all based on this principle.

Admitting that a unitary system for joint Japan-U.S. operations had been established, he said: "The Operation Three Arrows plan was made under the assumption of operational deployment of U.S. troops including the U.S. fifth air force and the U.S. 25th army division."

He admitted that in the event of an attack on foreign bases by the U.S. forces, the Japanese "Self-defence Forces" would co-operate with them in reconnaissance activities.

The Japanese "sea self-defence force" will join force with the U.S. navy in blockading the Tsushima Straits, and such exercises have already been carried out by the Japanese and U.S. forces, Tanaka observed.

Laying bare the Japanese militarists' ambitions towards Korea, he said that the "security of the 38th parallel of the Korean peninsula is favourable for the defence of Japan."

Akahata pointed out that the testimony disproved the Japanese government's claim that the "Operation Three Arrows" plan was mere "paper practice." (KCNA)

"Theory in Favour of the Greater East Asia War"

— AN IDEOLOGICAL BASE OF JAPANESE MILITARISM FOR ASIAN AGGRESSION —

(Continued from our previous issue)

REHASH OF "GREATER ASIANISM"

Another task of the "theory in favour of the Greater East Asia War" is to restore "Greater Asianism," once advocated by Japanese militarism, and to make publicity of its "glory."

"Greater Asianism" was the idea of five so-called "all-the-world-one-family" principle and served as the banner of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

Under this slogan, Japanese militarism annexed Korea, seized Manchuria, stretched its claws of aggression to Mongolia, invaded the mainland of China and extended its influence to Southeast Asian countries.

"Greater Asianism" organized a death quarter in Manila, took the lives of more than 10 million in China and tried to obliterate the whole nation of Korea.

The "Historical View of the Greater East Asia War," however, highly praises as "gifted leaders" those Japanese militarist ideologists, Shumei Okawa and Kanji Ishihara who advocated "Greater Asianism."

Moreover, to justify this preposterous assertion, they describe the "History of the Greater East Asia War" as a conflict between the gifted idealists, on the one hand, and the war experts and war technicians, such as Hideki Tojo, on the other. Their "History of the Greater East Asia War" can be likened to a ghosts' hide-and-seek play.

The advocates of the "theory in favour of the Greater East Asia War" state that the great ideal of "Greater Asianism" is still alive "just as the prophecies of Buddha, Christ, Mohammed and Marx are, though it was once denounced and buried as a result of Japan's defeat in the Greater East Asia War."

"Greater Asianism," thus, has been revived as the banner of revived Japanese militarism.

The theory of the "superiority of the Japanese nation" and the idea of "Japanese leadership" in Asia, both constituting the basis of "Greater Asianism," are manifested in the theory of great-nation chauvinism which is now prevalent in Japan with the encouragement of the U.S. ruling circles.

U.S. Vice-President Humphrey declared: "The matter of nuclear policy is a major issue not only in Europe, Asia and elsewhere. On Asia, we must recognize Japan as a major world power, and our relations with the Japanese are of prime importance. Japan, as a key Asian nation, is important in connection with U.S. policy in the whole Far East."

Japanese Prime Minister Sato, while in Washington on a visit at the beginning of last year, said at a press conference:

"Japan has virtually become a major world power and, therefore, she must shoulder the responsibility commensurate with the role of a big power. Japan bears a heavy responsibility to contribute to promoting the prosperity of other countries."

This clearly shows "Greater Asianism" provides the basis for policy-making by the government of Japan which has embarked upon overseas expansion with the backing of U.S. imperialism.

EXTERNAL EXPANSION LAUNCHED AGAIN

Japan's situation today is characterized by the fact that Japanese militarism, revived and rearmed under the wings of U.S. imperialism, has again embarked upon overseas expansion in real earnest in an attempt to realize the old, shattered dream of "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere."

As a result of the conclusion of the "South Korea-Japan Treaty" which U.S. imperialism had long directed, the rigging up of a "Northeast Asia military alliance" is now put on the order of the day.

Japanese militarism is to play the nuclear role in the projected "Northeast Asia military alliance" which will be linked with the SEATO and the ANZUS.

The Japanese militarists have already started aggression —

The "Operation Three Arrows" and "Operation Flying Dragon" plans which caused a great sensation are directed against Korea and other socialist countries in Asia.

The Japanese militarists are not only staging a comeback in South Korea, but also participating more actively in the U.S. war of aggression in Vietnam and, in concert with U.S. imperialism, penetrating economically into Asian and African countries.

Japanese militarism, though still subordinate to the United States, has launched external expansion on the strength of its own economic and military power which has reached the world level. Japanese militarism creates a grave menace not only to Korea, but to the rest of Asia, to Africa and Latin America, and to the whole world.

Japanese militarism, which formed a triple axis with Hitler Germany and Fascist Italy 20 years ago and made a bid for world conquest, now serves U.S. global strategy in league with the West German revanchists.

It is not chance coincidence that when the "theory in favour of the Greater East Asia War" is advocated in Japan, a "theory in favour of Hitler" has been set forth in West Germany. The Nazi remnants are repudiating, in the same tone as the revived Japanese militarists, the decisions of the Nuremberg International Military Tribunal and are heaping praises on Hitler, saying that he was "a man who assumed a mission of making a resolute showdown with the Red forces, and internally, of establishing order and encouraging the people to work hard and, externally, of re-establishing the great power of Germany."

The world people must heighten their vigilance against the revived aggressive forces, against the rise of war forces which may impose immeasurable calamities upon mankind, and firmly unite in the struggle against these forces.

Kim Yong Gi

U.S.-trained "Self-defence forces" of Japan under drilling

1964 Olympic silver medalist, Han Pil Hwa

Skaters entering the rink for the opening ceremony

Nat'l Skating Contests

The national skating contests marking the 20th anniversary of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea took place from January 16 to 23 in Pyongyang. Skaters from all parts of the country annually meet at national contests in honour of the birthday of the L.S.W.Y.K.

Skating Becomes Popular

The recent contests drew some 800 entrants who contested their respective titles in speedskating, figure skating and ice-hockey.

Skating is one of the popular sports in Korea. Swift dissemination and rapid improvements in techniques have been noted in recent years. It is becoming more and more popular with an increasing number of people going in for it throughout the country—in the provinces of Jagang and Ryanggang where climatic conditions are favourable and even in the provinces of North and South Hwanghae and in the city of Kaesong where temperature in winter is comparatively mild.

One of the features of the recent contests is that young skaters made a good showing. Kim Yong Gon of Pyongyang won the men's 500 metres, Kim Wol Son of Ryanggang Province was placed first in the women's 500 metres and Jon Yang Ja of Pyongyang came first in the 500 metres in the women college students' group. These young speedskaters have acquired good skating techniques in a short training period they have had. They are expected to make their way up to the standard of the nation's top-notch skaters.

Competitions between school teachers attracted keen attention. Jon Dok Son of Pyongyang (winner of men's 500 metres) and Choi Ok Nyon of Jagang Province (winner of women's 500 metres) have done much in disseminating speedskating and improving the skating standards among the students.

Olympic Silver Medalist on the Rink

The East Pyongyang Stadium was packed with spectators who defied the freezing temperature.

The appearance of Han Pil Hwa, 1964 Olympic silver medalist in the women's 3,000 metres, attracted particularly keen attention. She lived up to the expectations of the spectators by coming first in all four women's events with good records in competitions between sports clubs.

In each event, she outdistanced her rival in the same heat. She has trained hard in order to capture the laurels at the forthcoming women's world speedskating championships. She showed her improved skating techniques at the contests.

Other women skaters, Kim Song Sun and Ryu Chun Ja, too, did well, returning good times.

Kim Ok Sun of February-8 put up excellent performances. A skater practically unknown in the speedskating circle until last year, this young girl—20 years old—came fourth in the women's 500 metres, far ahead of many other good skaters. She hails from a village on the Lake Bujon, South Hamgyong Province. She began training in real earnest only last year, but it can safely be predicted that she will do still better in the years ahead.

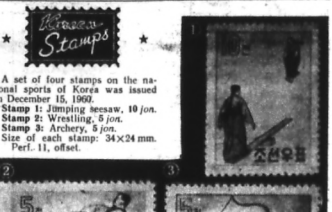
The competitions between sports clubs were won by Moranbong, which was followed by February 8 and Jagang Province.

Han Pil Hwa of Moranbong was placed first in the individual standing for women and Pak Song Un of the same club was at the top of the individual placing for men.

Meanwhile, Ryanggang Province and the Pyongyang Physical Culture Institute were each placed first in total scoring, the former in the inter-province competition and the latter in the inter-college competition.

Pak Hae Chon

Ice hockey match between the Moranbong team and the Ryanggang Provincial Physical Training Centre team



A set of four stamps on the national sports of Korea was issued on December 15, 1960.

Stamp 1: Jumping seesaw, **10** *jon*.
Stamp 2: Wrestling, **5** *jon*.
Stamp 3: Archery, **5** *jon*.
Size of each stamp: 34×24 mm.
Perf. 11, offset.

Passionate Writer

CHOI SO HAE

"I'M now going a way just opposite to that taken by my contemporaries . . . I don't care whether it would bring me happiness or misfortune. I am only afraid that I might not follow the path I've decided to. Whether the people of this world mock or despise me, I don't mind. I will do, even if hacked to pieces, what I believe is right for a 'true life' of a 'true man'." (1926)

This is what the distinguished writer of Korea, Choi So Hae (1901-1932), wrote in the foreword titled "Bloodstain" to a collection of his stories. (January 21, 1966, is the 65th anniversary of his birth.)

Precisely from this goal, i.e., "true life" of a "true man," stems his passion as a writer and his steadfastness as a fighter.

THE characters of Choi So Hae's works are good, honest-minded people. At first they remain submissive to the realities and work hard to build up their lives and curve out their future. But the harder they work, the more miserable their life becomes. This eventually gives rise to the eruption of their wrath that culminates in a sanguinary resistance to the realities.

One of his masterpieces entitled "Escape" provides an example. The hero of this short story named Pak also finally sets out on the path of struggle, leaving his beloved ones who would starve to death with no one to rely on.

"I'm going to do away with those who try to mesmerize me, to wipe out the source of this vicious atmosphere... I have nothing to regret even if I die while doing so, for it means discharging the duty of the people of our time."

Explaining in this way the motive of the hero leaving home, the writer pelletrates deeply into the basic contradictions of the current society.

CHOI So Hae embodied a new idea in the literary world of his time. In "Escape," he raised realistic problems and created a man of a new type who stands up in a stiff resistance to the realities that should be demolished. It is truly tragic for a conscientious and warm-hearted person to leave his dear ones. But it is also true that the more tragic it is, the stronger grows his spirit of resistance to the realities. The creation of such a typical character acquired a weighty significance in the development of Korean literature in those days.

He carried on his creative activities at a time when Marxism-Leninism was being rapidly disseminated among the masses and the working class was coming to the fore of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle following the March 1, 1919, Uprising against the colonial rule of Japanese imperialism over Korea. Such social backgrounds naturally found reflection in the field of literature. With the working-class movement mounting higher, the buds of proletarian literature began sprouting. Choi So Hae distinguished himself in the newly emerging literary circle.

THOUGH Choi So Hae ended his life at the age of 32, he advanced his revolutionary views on the inevitability of the struggle of the toiling masses, and called upon them to wage an uncompromising struggle to the bitter end, by describing the resistance of his heroes who, from their own experience, could not behave otherwise, and their indignation at the exploiters. Underlying his work is the idea of socialism and of revolutionary optimism.

Thus, he made great contributions to the proletarian literature in Korea at its early stage in 1920's, particularly to the emergence of the literature of socialist realism which began to bud out of the former. Scores of his short stories including "Escape," "Home Country," "Death of Pak Dol" and "Starvation and Murder" still stir up the hearts of readers and induce them to ponder over the era, the social system, and human destiny.

Pak Hung Byong

THE PYONGYANG TIMES. Published every Thursday by the Pyongyang Times. PYONGYANG, Democratic People's Republic of KOREA
Any articles in the Pyongyang Times can be reprinted. Price: 10 *jon* No. 13014